

The Yazoo City Whig.

J. A. STEVENS, Editor & Proprietor.

YAZOO CITY, (MI.) FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1844.

VOL. 9, No. 25.—Whole No. 432.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WM. H. LILLARD DANIEL B. MOSBY
LILLARD & MOSBY,
Wholesale Grocers,
AND
Commission Merchants.
Nos. 28 and 29 New Leece St., N. Orleans
Oct. 1, 1844.—14:1y

YEATMAN & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding
Merchant,
21 St. Charles Street, New Orleans.
Oct. 1, 1844.—14:1y

V. & I. G. GALLAWAY,
General Commission and
Forwarding Merchants,
No. 55, CAMP STREET,
NEW-ORLEANS.

Our friends who ship their cotton from Yazoo City, can be supplied with bagging, Rope, Twine, Kentucky Linseed and Jeans, by calling on Messrs. John J. Gray, or Perry & Walker.
Sept. 24th, 1844.—12:1y V. & I. G. G.

J. F. HILDRETH & CO.,
Grocers and Provision
MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Wines, Liquors, Segars, &c.,
No. 17, Poydras Street, New Orleans.
Oct. 1, 1844.—14:1y

S. S. SEARIGHT & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Corner Canal Street and New Leece,
NEW ORLEANS.

GILMORE & HENDERSON,
Commission Merchants,
New Orleans.

J. McFARLAND, AGENT,
YAZOO CITY.
I AM prepared to make advances on Cotton to be shipped to the above House, and to furnish Bagging, Rope, etc. to their friends, at this place.
J. McFARLAND, Ag't.
Yazoo City, July 26, 1844. 3-1f

Shropshire, Coleman & Co.
Commission Merchants,
AND
Dealers in Staple Goods,
MAIN STREET, YAZOO CITY.

Will furnish general supplies for Plantation and Family use.
J. P. SHROPSHIRE, Yazoo City,
W. & D. COLEMAN, Franklin.
July 12, 1844. 1-Gt.

E. B. GRAYSON, JOHN M. HOLLINGSWORTH,
JOHN M. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO.
Produce, Grocery,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS,
Lower Landing, Yazoo City, Miss.
Dec. 15, 1843. 23-1f

A. G. NALLE, WALTER COX,
NALLE & COX,
COTTON FACTORS.
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 90, CAMP STREET,
NEW-ORLEANS.
September 1, 1843. 10-6m.

WEST & PHILLIPS,
Receiving, Forwarding,
AND
Commission Merchants,
NEW ORLEANS.

J. R. West, Holmes county, Miss.
H. L. W. Phillips, New Orleans.
August 11, 1843. 5-1f.

SAMUEL BARRETT,
Commission and Forwarding
Merchant,
33 Camp Street New Orleans.
Oct. 1, 1844.—14:1y

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in this city, under the style of
HOYT, MITCHELL & CO.,
for the transaction of a Factorage and Commission Business, and trust that their experience, with close attention, will enable them to give entire satisfaction to all who entrust business to their care.

HOYT, MITCHELL & CO.
No. 4, Tchoupitoulas st.
Wait S. Hoyt, of Mobile,
Robert F. Mitchell,
New Orleans, May 1, 1844. 47-18t

The President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

We have continued cause for expressing our gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the benefits and blessings which our country, under his kind providence, has enjoyed during the past year. Notwithstanding the exciting scenes through which we have passed, nothing has occurred to disturb the general peace, or to derange the harmony of our political system. The great moral spectacle has been exhibited of a nation, approximating in number to twenty millions of people, having performed the high and important function of electing their Chief Magistrate for the term of four years, without the commission of any act of violence, or the manifestation of a spirit of insubordination to the laws. The great and inestimable right of suffrage has been exercised by all who were invested with it, under the laws of the different States, in a spirit dictated alone by a desire, in the selection of the agent, to advance the interests of the country, and to place beyond jeopardy the institutions under which it is our happiness to live. That the deepest interest has been manifested by all our countrymen in the result of the election, is not less true than highly creditable to them. Vast multitudes have assembled, from time to time, at various places, for the purpose of canvassing the merits and pretensions of those who were presented for their suffrages; but no armed soldiery has been necessary to restrain with proper limits the popular zeal, or to prevent violent outbreaks. A principle much more controlling was found in the love of order and obedience to the laws, which, with mere individual exceptions, every where presses the American mind, and controls with an influence far more powerful than hosts of armed men. We can not dwell upon this picture without recognising in it that deep and devoted attachment on the part of the People to the institutions under which we live, which proclaims their perpetuity. The great objection which has always prevailed against the election, by the people, of their chief executive officer, has been the apprehension of tumults and disorders, which might involve in ruin the entire government.

A security against this, is found not only in the fact before alluded to, but in the additional fact, that we live under a confederacy embracing already twenty-six states; no one of which has power to control the election. The popular vote in each state is taken at the time appointed by the laws, and such vote is announced by the Federal College, without reference to the decision of the other states. The right of suffrage, and the mode of conducting the election is regulated by the laws of each state; and the election is distinctly federative in all its prominent features. Thus it is that, unlike what might be the results under a consolidated system, riotous proceedings, should they prevail, could only affect the elections in single states, without disturbing to any dangerous extent, the tranquillity of others. The great experiment of a political confederacy—each member of which is supreme as to all matters pertaining to its local interests, and its internal peace and happiness,—while by a voluntary compact with others, it confides to the united power of all, the protection of its citizens in matters not domestic, has been so far crowned with complete success.

The world has witnessed its rapid growth in wealth and population; and under the guide and direction of a superintending Providence, the developments of the past may be regarded but as the shadowing forth of the mighty future. In the bright prospects of that future, we shall find, as patriots and philanthropists, the highest inducements to cultivate and cherish a love of union, and to frown down every measure or effort which may be made to alienate the states or the people of the states, in sentiment and feeling from each other. A rigid and close adherence to the terms of our political compact and, above all, a sacred observance of the guarantees of the constitution, will preserve union on a foundation which cannot be shaken; while personal liberty is placed beyond hazard or jeopardy.

The guarantee of religious freedom, of the freedom of the press, of liberty of speech, of the trial by jury, of the habeas corpus, and of the domestic institutions of each of the States—leaving the private citizen in the full exercise of the high ennobling attributes of his nature, and to each State the privilege which, can only be judiciously exerted by itself, of consulting the means best calculated to advance their own happiness; these are the great and important guarantees of the Constitution, which the lovers of liberty must cherish and the advocates of union must cultivate. Preserving these and avoiding all interpolations by forced constructions, under the guise of an imagined expediency, upon the Constitution, the influence of our political system is destined to be as actively and

beneficially felt on the distant shores of the Pacific, as it is now on those of the Atlantic Ocean. The only formidable impediments in the way of its successful expansion (time and space) are so far in the progress of modification, by the improvements of the age, as to render no longer speculative the ability of Representatives from that remote region to come up to the Capitol, so that their constituents shall participate in all the benefits of Federal Legislation.

Thus it is, that in the progress of time, the inestimable privilege of civil liberty will be enjoyed by millions yet unborn, and the great benefits of our system of Government extended to now distant and uninhabited regions. In view of the vast wilderness yet to be reclaimed, we may well invite the lover of freedom, of every land, to take up his abode among us, and assist us, in the work of advancing the standard of civilization, and giving a wider spread to the arts and refinements of cultivated life. Our prayers should evermore be offered up to the Father of the Universe for his wisdom to direct us in the path of our duty, so as to enable us to consummate these high purposes.

One of the strongest objections which has been urged against confederacies, by writers on government, is, the liability of the members to be tampered with by foreign governments, or the people of foreign states, either in their local affairs, or in such as affected the peace of others, or endangered the safety of the whole confederacy. We cannot hope to be entirely exempt from such attempts on our peace and safety. The United States are becoming too important in population and resources not to attract the observation of other nations. It, therefore, may, in the progress of time, occur that opinions entirely abstract in the States in which they may prevail and in no degree affecting their domestic institutions, may be artfully but secretly encouraged, with a view to undermine the Union. Such opinions may become the foundation of political parties, until, at last the conflict of opinion, producing an alienation of friendly feelings among the people of the different States, may involve in one general destruction the happy institutions under which we live. It should ever be borne in mind, that what is true in regard to individuals, is equally so in regard to States. An interference of one in the affairs of another, is the fruitful source of family dissensions and neighbourhood disputes; and the same cause affects the peace, happiness and prosperity of states. It may be most devoutly hoped that the good sense of the American People will ever be ready to repel all such attempts, should they ever be made.

There is no material change in our foreign relations since my last annual message to Congress. With all the Powers of Europe we continue on the most friendly terms.—Indeed, it affords me much satisfaction to state, that at no former period has the peace of that enlightened and important quarter of the world ever been, apparently, more firmly established. The conviction that peace is the true policy of nations, would seem to be growing and becoming deeper amongst the enlightened everywhere; and there is no people who have a stronger interest in cherishing the sentiments and adopting the means of preserving and giving it permanence, than those of the United States. Amongst these, the first and most efficient are, no doubt, the strict observance of justice, and the honest and punctual fulfilment of all engagements. But it is not to be forgotten that, in the present state of the world, it is no less necessary to be ready to enforce their observance and fulfilment, in reference to ourselves, than to observe and fulfil them, on our part, in regard to others.

Since the close of your last session, a negotiation has been formally entered into between the Secretary of State and her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary residing at Washington, relative to the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon territory. That negotiation is still pending. Should it, during your session be brought to a definite conclusion, the result will be promptly communicated to Congress. I would, however, again call your attention to the recommendations contained in previous messages; designed to protect and facilitate emigration to that territory. The establishment of military posts at suitable points upon the extensive line of land travel, would enable our citizens to migrate in comparative safety to the fertile regions below the falls of the Columbia, and make the provision for the existing convention for the joint occupation of the territory by subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States, more available than heretofore to the latter.

These posts would continue places of rest for the weary emigrant, where he would be sheltered securely against the danger of attack from the Indians, and be enabled to recover from the exhaustion of a long line of travel. Legislative enactments should also be made which should spread over him theegis of our laws, so as to afford protection to his person and property when he shall have reached his distant home. In this latter respect, the British government has been much more careful of the interests of such of her people as are to be found in that country, than the United States. She has made necessary provision for their security and protection against the acts of the viciously disposed and lawless; and her emigrant reposes in safety under the canopy of her laws. Whatever may be the result of the pending negotiation, such measures are necessary. It will afford me the greatest pleasure to witness a happy and favourable termination to the existing negotiation, upon terms compatible with the public honor; and the best efforts of the government will continue to be directed to this end.

It would have given me the highest gratification, in this, my last annual communication to Congress, to have been able to announce to you the complete and entire settlement and adjustment of other matters in difference between the United States and the government of Her Britannic Majesty, which were adverted to in a previous message. It is so obviously the interest of both countries, in respect to the large and valuable commerce which exists between them, that all causes of complaint, however inconsiderable, should be with the greatest promptitude removed—that it must be regarded as cause of regret, that any unnecessary delays should be permitted to intervene. It is true that, in a pecuniary point of view, the matters alluded to, are, altogether insignificant in amount, when compared with the ample resources of that great nation; but they, nevertheless, more particularly that limited class which arise under seizures and detentions of American ships on the coast of Africa, upon the mistaken supposition indulged in at the time the wrong was committed, of their being engaged in the slave trade,—deeply affect the sensibilities of this Government and People. Great Britain having recognized her responsibility to repair all such wrongs, by her action in other cases, leaves nothing to be regretted upon this subject, as to all cases prior to the treaty of Washington, than the delay in making suitable reparation in such of them as fall plainly within the principle of others, which she has long since admitted. The injury inflicted by delays in the settlement of these claims, fall with severity upon the individual claimants, and makes a strong appeal to her magnanimity and sense of justice for a speedy settlement. Other matters arising out of the construction of the existing treaties, also remain unadjusted, and will continue to be urged upon her attention.

The labors of the joint committee appointed by the two Governments to run the dividing line, established by the treaty of Washington, were unfortunately much delayed in the commencement of the season, by the failure of Congress, at the last session, to make a timely appropriation of funds to meet the expenses of the American party, and by other causes. The United States Commissioner, however, expresses his expectation that, by increased diligence and energy, the party will be able to make up for the lost time.

We continue to receive assurances of the most friendly feelings on the part of all the other European powers; with each, and all of whom, it is so obviously our interests to cultivate the most amicable relations. Nor can I anticipate the occurrence of any event which would be likely, in any degree, to disturb those relations. Russia, the great Northern power, under the judicious sway of her Emperor, is constantly advancing in the road of science and improvement; while France, guided by the councils of her wise sovereign, pursues a course calculated to consolidate the general peace. Spain has obtained a breathing spell of some duration from the internal convulsions which have through so many years, afflicted her prosperity; while Austria, the Netherlands, Prussia, Belgium, and the other powers of Europe, reap a rich harvest of blessings from the prevailing peace.

I informed the two Houses of Congress in my Message of December last that instructions had been given to Mr. Wheaton, our Minister at Berlin, to negotiate a treaty with the German States composing the Zoll Verein, if it could be done—stipulating, as far as practicable to accomplish it, for a reduction of the heavy and onerous duties levied on our tobacco, and other leading articles of agricultural production; and yielding, in return, on our part, a reduction of duties on such articles the production of their industry, as should not come into competition, or but a limited one, with articles the product of our manufacturing industry. The Executive, in giving such instructions, considered itself as acting in strict conformity with the wishes of Congress, as made known through several measures which it had adopted; all directed to the accomplishment of this important result. The treaty was therefore, negotiated; by which essential reductions were secured in the duties levied by the Zoll Verein, on tobacco rice and lard, accompanied by a stipulation for the admission of raw cotton, free of duty.

In exchange for which highly important concessions, a reduction of duties imposed by the laws of the United States on a variety of articles, most of which were admitted free of all duty under the act of Congress commonly known as the compromise law, and but few of which were produced in the United States, was stipulated on our part. This treaty was communicated to the Senate at an early day of its last session, but not acted upon until near its close; when for the want, as I am bound to presume, of full time to consider it, it was laid upon the table. This procedure had the effect of virtually rejecting it, in consequence of a stipulation contained in the treaty, that its ratification should be exchanged on or before a day which has already passed. The Executive acting upon the fair inference that the Senate did not intend its absolute rejection, gave instructions to our Minister at Berlin to re-open the negotiation so far as to obtain an extension of the time for exchange of ratifications. I regret, however, to say that his efforts in this respect have been unsuccessful. I am nevertheless not without hope that the great advantages which were intended to be secured by the treaty may yet be realized.

I am happy to inform you that Belgium has, by an "arrete royal," issued in July last, assimilated the flag of the United States to her own, so far as the direct trade between the two countries is concerned. This measure will prove of great service to our shipping interest; the trade having heretofore been carried on chiefly in foreign bottoms. I flatter myself that she will speedily resort to a modification of her system relating to the tobacco trade, which would decidedly benefit the agriculture of the United States, and operate to the mutual advantages of both countries.

No definite intelligence has yet been received from our Minister, of the conclusion of a treaty with the Chinese Empire; but enough is known to induce the strongest hopes that the mission has been crowned with success.

Most friendly feelings continue on the most friendly footing. The commercial intercourse between that growing Empire and the United States is becoming daily of greater importance to both; and it is the interest of both that the firmest relations of amity and good will should continue to be cultivated between them.

The Republic of New Grenada still withholds, and notwithstanding the most persevering efforts have been employed by our Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Blackford, to produce a different result, indemnity in the case of the brig "Moris." And the Congress of Venezuela, although an arrangement has been effected between our Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that Government, for the payment of \$18,000, in discharge of its liabilities in the same case, has altogether neglected to make provision for its payment. It is to be hoped that a sense of justice will soon induce a settlement of these claims.

Our late Minister to Chili, Mr. Pendleton, has returned to the United States, without having effected an adjustment in the second claim of the Macedonian, which is delayed on grounds altogether frivolous and untenable. Mr. Pendleton's successor has been directed to urge the claim in the strongest terms; and, in the event of a failure to obtain a permanent adjustment, to report the fact to the Executive, at as early a day as possible, so that the whole matter may be communicated to Congress.

At our last session, I submitted to the attention of Congress, the Convention with the Republic of Parag, on the 17th March, 1841, providing for the adjustment of the claims of citizens of the United States against that Republic; but no definite action was taken upon the subject. I again invite to it your attention and prompt action.

In my last Annual Message, I felt it to be my duty to make known to Congress, in terms both plain and emphatic, my opinion in regard to the war which has so long existed between Mexico and Texas; which, since the battle of San Jacinto, has consisted altogether of predatory incursions attended by circumstances revolting to humanity. I repeat now, what I then said, that after eight years of feeble and ineffectual efforts to recover Texas, it was time that the war should have ceased. The United States had a direct interest in the question. The contiguity of the two nations to our territory was but too well calculated to involve our peace. Unjust suspicions were engendered in the mind of one or the other of the belligerents against us; and as a necessary consequence, American interests were made to suffer, and our peace became daily endangered.

In addition to which, it must have been obvious to all, that the exhaustion produc-

ed by the war, subjected both Mexico and Texas to the interference of other powers; which without the interposition of this government, might eventuate in the most serious injury to the United States. This Government, from time to time, exerted its friendly offices to bring about a termination of hostilities upon terms honorable alike to both belligerents. Mexico seemed, almost without an object to persevere in the war, and no other alternative was left the Executive but to take advantage of the well-known disposition of Texas, and to invite her to enter into a treaty for annexing her territory to that of the United States.

Since your last session, Mexico has threatened to renew the war, and has either made or proposes to make, formidable preparations for invading Texas. She has issued decrees and proclamations preparatory to the commencement of hostilities, full of threats revolting to humanity, and which if carried into effect, would arouse the attention of all Christendom. This new demonstration of feeling, there is too much reason to believe, has been produced in consequence of the negotiation of the late treaty of annexation with Texas. The Executive, therefore, could not be indifferent to such proceedings; and it felt it to be due, as well to itself as to the honor of the country, that a strong representation should be made to the Mexican Government upon the subject. This was accordingly done; as will be seen by the copy of the accompanying despatch from the Secretary of State to the United States Envoy at Mexico.

Mexico has no right to jeopard the peace of the world by urging any longer, a useless and fruitless contest.—Such a condition of things would not be tolerated on the European continent. Why should it be on this? A war of desolation, such as is now threatened by Mexico, cannot be waged without involving our peace and tranquillity. It is idle to believe that such a war could be looked upon with indifference by our own citizens, inhabiting adjoining States; and our neutrality would be violated, in despite of all efforts on the part of the Government to prevent it. The country is settled by emigrants from the United States, under invitations held out to them by Spain and Mexico. Those emigrants have left behind them friends and relatives who would not fail to sympathize with them in their difficulties, and who would be led by those sympathies to participate in their struggles, however energetic the action of the Government to prevent it. Nor would the numerous and formidable bands of Indians, the most warlike to be found in any land, which occupy the extensive regions contiguous to the States of Arkansas and Missouri, and who are in possession of large tracts of country, within the limits of Texas, be likely to remain passive. The inclination of those numerous tribes lead them invariably to war whenever pretext exists.

Mexico has no longer just ground of displeasure against this Government or people for negotiating the treaty. What interest of hers was affected by the treaty? She was despoiled of nothing, since Texas was forever lost to her. The independence of Texas was recognized by several of the leading Powers of the earth. She was free to treat—free to adopt her own line of policy—free to take the course which she believed was best calculated to secure her happiness. Her Government and People, decided on annexation to the United States; and the Executive saw, in the acquisition of such a territory, the means of advancing their permanent happiness and glory. What principle of good faith then was violated? What rule of political morals trampled under foot?

So far as Mexico herself was concerned, the measure should have been regarded by her as highly beneficial. Her inability to recover Texas had been exhibited, I repeat, by eight—now nine years of fruitless and ruinous contest. In the mean time, Texas has been growing in population and resources, from all parts of the world, in a current which continues to increase in strength. Mexico requires a permanent boundary between that young Republic and herself.—Texas, at no distant day, if she continues separate and detached from the United States, will inevitably seek to consolidate her strength by adding to her domain the contiguous provinces of Mexico.

The spirit of revolt from the control of the Central Government has, heretofore, manifested itself in some of those provinces; and it is fair to infer that they would be inclined to take the first favorable opportunity to proclaim their independence, and to form close alliances with Texas. The war would thus be endless; or, if cessations of hostilities should occur, they would only endure for a season. The interests of Mexico, therefore, could in nothing be better consulted than in a peace with her neighbors, which would result in the establishment of a permanent boundary. Upon the ratification of the trea-